

Law Enforcement News

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Ohio chiefs are out to prove that they're tops in their field

A select group of about 30 Ohio police chiefs and high-ranking supervisors last month began a rigorous, 13-month Certified Law Enforcement Executive program, which is said to be the first program of its kind in the nation designed to certify and improve the "professional competence" of police executives.

A joint project of the Ohio Law Enforcement Foundation and the Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, the CLEE program is funded by a two-year grant from the state's Office of Criminal Justice Services. Participants in the pilot group, who will be designated as charter CLEEs upon completion of the program, will receive instruction from a group of noted academicians and trainers in eight "modules" of study, according to Edward E. Darrow, a former Ohio State University instructor who is director of the project.

The modules include ethics; change management; interpersonal skills; vision, mission and organizational values; strategic planning; external environmental management, and resource allocation and utilization.

Vandalia Police Chief Douglas L. Knight, who chaired a committee of 12 police administrators charged with developing the CLEE program, said its

"primary purpose is the advancement of professional competence — not only affirming one's experience and accomplishments to date, but also encouraging law enforcement executives to continue to grow throughout their professional career.

"It's a formalized way for executives to improve and verify competency in the profession," he said.

Knight likened CLEE to the national accreditation program for law enforcement agencies that has been in place for more than a decade. "It's an opportunity for personal development, to firm one's knowledge and skills in the profession," he said. "Our goal is to establish a voluntary certification program for professional development that will provide a standard to which all law enforcement executives can work. A direct benefit to the executive is the public prestige of having voluntarily met a prescribed standard of excellence as a practitioner."

"To the best of our knowledge," the CLEE program to the first of its kind in the nation, Darrow told LEN. "There are other kinds and flavors of certification programs around the country, but they are different in their focus and approach," he said.

Participants must attend one day "in-residence" courses in Columbus

taught by instructors who are specialists in the topic covered by each particular module. The program's curriculum was designed by a "hand-picked" subcommittee of Ohio police executives, who researched other law enforcement certification programs around the country. An initial list of over 140 possible module topics was compiled, then pared down to the present eight modules.

"Once the learning module was identified, I set about to find the very best consultant/instructor I could find in the country to develop it," said Darrow, who noted that the CLEE faculty includes seven former instructors from the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Va. Other instructors hail from the academic and business worlds, he said.

One of them, William Kistner, develops business training programs and has been a consultant in marketing, sales and management for more than 25 years. His course on strategic planning adapts many of the precepts of business management for law enforcement managers. That makes sense, he said, because as police officers move up the ranks, "they actually start becoming managers."

"There isn't a wink of difference between being a manager in a police

force or being a manager at IBM. The same principles apply. [Police managers] just aren't familiar with them," Kistner told LEN. "We take those principles, then write case examples that fit their world. We do a negotiation case problem and role-playing on problems they'd normally have to solve [on the job]."

Hillary M. Robinette, a former instructor at the FBI Academy who is now with Quantico Group Associates Inc., a law enforcement management training firm, is teaching the ethics module, which is adapted from a similar course he developed for new agents at the academy in the early 1980s.

Robinette, who served 21 years with the FBI, said his course will include a heavy volume of reading ranging from the works to 16th-century English philosopher John Locke to current writings by police ethicist Edward Delattre. The goal, he said, "is to identify the sound ethical principles upon which police executives can make decisions and take action — in spite of an environment fraught with ambiguity, a cacophony of competing public and cultural demands, rapid technology and social change."

The ethics module is considered a core component of the CLEE program.

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LA "cold-case" squad makes it just a little tougher to get away with murder

Six months after its inception, a joint task force of Los Angeles detectives and FBI investigators — one of the first of its kind in the nation — has arrested suspects in 33 previously unsolved murders, some of them a decade old.

The Cooperative Murder Investigative Team, known by the acronym COMIT, is made up of eight FBI agents and 16 city homicide detectives who sift through the dusty files of 1,200 unsolved murder cases, searching for new clues. Occasionally, the tedious job pays off with an arrest.

Many of the "cold" cases occurred in gang-ridden South Central Los Angeles, which has one of the highest murder rates in the city and the lowest

rate of solved cases. The area falls under the jurisdiction of the Police Department's South Bureau, which contains one-fourth of the city's population but half of its homicides.

Efforts to solve cases are stymied for many reasons, task force members say. Witnesses to gang- or drug-related killings are rarely willing to come forward with information out of fear for their own lives. For those who do, details fade with the passing of time. And the relentless number of new murders that occur each week stretch personnel resources, forcing detectives to sometimes leave old cases behind to keep up with new ones.

"Cases grow cold for lack of promising leads and detectives available to

work on them," said Deputy Chief Mark A. Kroeker. "Our clearance rate has been less than what we would have hoped for."

"Murder happens so frequently here that when a case gets cold, we have to put it on the shelf because there are plenty of others waiting," said Lieut. Sergio Robledo. "When we get many of these cases, we just don't know what the causes are."

But Robledo said COMIT members are hoping their efforts will change perceptions that some killers do indeed get away with murder. "Word is out on the street that we have not forgotten," he said.

COMIT is believed to be the first effort of its kind to team local homi-

cide investigators and Federal agents to trace suspects across state lines, and in some cases, national boundaries. They use new technology — some of which, like automated fingerprint identification systems, was not even in existence when the murders were committed — to reveal the identities of possible suspects. Still, much of the work entails using the traditional "gumshoe" methods of painstakingly picking up where old cases left off, tracking down witnesses and pursuing leads.

Of course, not all cases end with success. After running witness names through computer checks, task force members zeroed in on a suspect in the

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What They Are Saying:

"People need to understand now if you kill somebody and get away with it 15 years, you'll still have to look over your shoulder because we still may be coming to get you. It's not over."

— Sgt. Jerry King, a member of the Dallas Police Department's "cold-case" squad, on the recent increased emphasis on cracking old, unsolved homicides. (10:2)

Christmas stockings will be a bit fuller for furloughed BaltCo cops

By Stephen Donohue

About 1,500 police officers in Baltimore County, Md., should be able to split \$1.2 million in time for Christmas, after an appellate court ruled they were illegally furloughed in 1992.

The Oct. 10 decision by the Maryland Court of Appeals, which ended a four-year battle between county executives and the Baltimore County Fraternal Order of Police, overturned a

circuit court ruling that the county was justified in furloughing the officers for five days to cover a shortfall in its 1992 budget.

"It's been a long, hard battle, but we're extremely happy now that we prevailed," said Tim Caslin, president of FOP Lodge 14, which represents the officers who were furloughed.

The dispute began in 1991, after the FOP and the county signed a col-

lective bargaining agreement in which the police union agreed to a freeze on cost-of living adjustments in its 1992 contract in exchange for a provision that prohibited the county from furloughing officers.

But faced with a revenue shortfall in January 1992, the county enacted a plan to furlough all employees including police officers, despite the con-

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Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — Among a host of state laws that took effect Oct. 1 was one that switches the prescribed method of capital punishment from the electric chair to lethal injection, and makes the penalty easier to impose. Another new law lowers the blood-alcohol limit for drivers under age 21 to .02.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Officials say more plainclothes and uniformed officers are riding the Metro-rail system since a reported attack and robbery of a passenger in September.

MARYLAND — The Baltimore school system recorded 122 gun-related crimes and an 80-percent increase in assaults on staff members during the 1994-1995 school year.

MASSACHUSETTS — A Cross pen is credited for saving the life of Leominster Police Officer Thomas Kent when the pen deflected a bullet headed for his heart on Sept. 15. The A T Cross Company gave the department 75 pens, but warned that they should not be used in lieu of bulletproof vest.

Boston homicide investigators are sifting through old files, looking for clues in the Sept. 25 murder of Paul R. McLaughlin, an assistant attorney general assigned to a Suffolk County anti-gang task force. According to a single witness, McLaughlin was shot in the head by a black teen-ager wearing a hooded sweatshirt and baggy jeans, without a single word exchanged between the two. Investigators stressed that they had no motive for McLaughlin's murder.

Claims by officials of the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority that police presence has increased following a rash of violent incidents in September are being disputed by the MBTA police union. Tom O'Brien, the union's president, said that the agency deployed no extra officers during a two-week period that include a stabbing, a gang assault, and the murder of prosecutor Paul McLaughlin. The MBTA charged that the union is trying to exploit recent events to strengthen its bargaining position.

NEW JERSEY — Somerset County Prosecutor Nicholas L. Bissell Jr. was indicted Sept. 28 on a range of charges that included tax evasion, blackmail, and forging financial documents to help his son obtain college financial aid. Bissell, who has cultivated an image of a hard-as-nails crime fighter, was named in a 33-count indictment that grew out of an investigation into whether Bissell had engaged in misconduct in a forfeiture case.

NEW YORK — A plan to put New York City police officers into cheap apartments in some of the city's worst neighborhoods has been given the go-ahead by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Some 60 officers would jump ahead of about 200,000 people waiting for scarce vacancies in public housing developments, where the rent for a two-bedroom apartment averages just \$337 a month. The plan by the New York City

Housing Authority is expected to bolster security in projects in the South Bronx, Brownsville and Bedford-Stuyvesant, as well as put more working tenants in the developments.

An audit of New York City schools released in October concluded that the majority of serious school safety incidents are not reported because principals do not want to take responsibility for trouble in their hallways. At the first meeting of the Mayor's Commission on School Safety, state auditors reported that of 783 incidents last year, including fighting, assault, weapons possession, disorderly conduct and sexual harassment, 53 percent were not reported to school security.

In an agreement between New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and state officials, the criminal courts will retain jurisdiction over quality-of-life crimes, but only for summonses issued before Oct. 2. After that, the courts will have no further jurisdiction over such offenses as public urination and drinking alcoholic beverages on the street. The court's jurisdiction in those cases, which forms the heart of Giuliani's campaign to clean up the city, was eliminated in a cost-cutting move.

New York City Police Officer Michael Lee pleaded guilty in September to charges that he tipped off organized-crime figures in Chinatown to police raids on gambling dens.

A New York City police officer may be paralyzed from the waist down after being hit by friendly fire during an Oct. 10 shootout in a grocery store. Keith Prunty, 29, was one of five officers who answered three separate 911 calls about a holdup in the East Village. Prunty had one man handcuffed when a fierce firefight broke out between police and a second suspect. More than 30 rounds were fired by police, killing one of four robbers and hitting Prunty twice, said officials.

Ex-New York City police officer Henry Winter was found hanged in a closet in his mother's Long Island home Sept. 30. Winter, 43, was a corrupt cop who became a key witness in the 77th Precinct corruption scandal in 1986 and 1987.

A founder of the New York City Police Department's Emerald Society Pipes and Drum Band, Finhar Devine, died on Sept. 30 at the age of 66 after a brief illness. Devine, the band's only drum major, continued to lead the ensemble even after his retirement in 1985 after 33 years on the job.

New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton has canceled an order that Russian-sounding names be compiled from domestic violence and accident reports in an effort to combat Russian organized crime. A Sept. 17 internal memo had directed precinct-based domestic violence and highway safety officers to review reports with Russian-sounding surnames and pass them on to the office of Chief of Patrol Wilbur Chapman. Chapman said he had never seen the memo.

New York City Officer Eric Campbell was arrested Sept. 29 and charged with canceling police alerts for luxury cars stolen by his friends. Campbell, 28, was charged with three

counts of falsifying business records and one of receiving a reward for official misconduct.

The Troy Police Benevolent and Protective Association last month hired a former state criminal justice adviser, Terry O'Neill, as a consultant to help the city obtain more grants, said union officials. O'Neill and PBA officials did not say what sort of grants the city would be eligible for, leaving that to Police Commissioner Charles Mills and other city officials. Critics of the plan said the union was engaging in a public relations ploy.

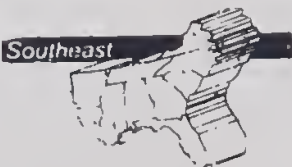
Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman, a blind, 57-year-old Muslim cleric, and nine of his followers were convicted Oct. 1 of engaging in a conspiracy to wage a terrorist campaign of bombings and assassinations in the New York area. Rahman, who now faces life in prison, is also believed to have been the inspiration behind the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

A Federal appeals court ruled Sept. 25 that the New York City Police Department was within its rights when it disciplined 53 officers for blocking the Brooklyn Bridge during a raucous 1992 demonstration. Then-Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly stripped the officers of 10 vacation days each, which union officials argued was a violation of their free speech rights.

PENNSYLVANIA — The conviction of a man for the 1990 killing of a Philadelphia police officer was upheld in September by the state Supreme Court, but his death sentence was vacated and a new penalty hearing ordered. Michael V. LaCava shot and killed off-duty officer Joaquin Montijo after the officer confronted him sitting on the step of a building. LaCava, a known drug dealer, was holding a gun. The court ruled that LaCava's previous defense had been ineffective because his attorney failed to object to prejudicial remarks made by the prosecutor.

RHODE ISLAND — Eleven suspected members of Providence's Latin Kings gang have been charged with murder, drug dealing and criminal threatening after a 21-month investigation. Five could face the death penalty.

VERMONT — Willamstown voters have repealed a law that sharply limited the firing of guns. Opponents of the law contended that gun ownership deters violent crime.



ALABAMA — The number of state residents age 19 and under who die of gun-related wounds each year has doubled in the past decade, reaching 157 last year, according to the state Department of Health.

GEORGIA — Former Gwinnett County police officer Michael Chapel was sentenced to life in prison in September for the murder of Emogene Thompson. Thompson was robbed of \$7,000 and shot twice in Buford in April 1993.

LOUISIANA — Morgan City Mayor Tim Matte says the city is losing money housing St. Mary's Parish inmates in the local jail, and the parish will have to increase its per-diem payment from the current \$3.50 if it wants to continue the practice.

Twenty-six DWI cases were not prosecuted in La Salle Parish between 1989 and 1991 because police lost, misplaced or possibly destroyed the paperwork, Jena Police Chief Tommy Lofton said in September.

An Alexandria woman who took advantage of house arrest to go gambling at least 27 times was sentenced last month to five years in prison. Betty Jean Johnson was originally convicted on cocaine charges.

Republican gubernatorial candidate Buddy Roemer told New Orleans Mayor Mark Morial in October that he would send in the National Guard if the city's crime problem is not cleaned up in 90 days. Morial suggested that Roemer give up the governor's race and run for mayor.

MISSISSIPPI — A recount of more than 10,000 votes cast in the Democratic primary runoff for Monroe County Sheriff has confirmed the re-election of Ruble Maxey by a margin of just 16 votes.

NORTH CAROLINA — Donald Clarke-Pearson, 19, suspected in an attack on three people in Duke Forest, was cleared in October after DNA and fingerprint comparisons.

VIRGINIA — On Sept. 27, Dennis W. Stockton became the 300th person to be executed since the U.S. reinstated the death penalty 19 years ago. Stockton, 54, was convicted of killing Kenneth Arnder in 1978 for \$1,500, in what police called a drug-related murder-for-hire. Arnder, 18, was found with gunshots to his head and both hands cut off.



ILLINOIS — The FBI has reportedly subpoenaed high school records of up to nine 1970s-era students from Skokie and Niles in a search for the Unabomber. The bureau also has a potential list of students who stood out as being eccentric, disgruntled or antisocial. Records will also be reviewed at Northwestern University in Evanston, where the Unabomber may have attended lectures on science and technology in 1977.

After a lengthy search, the Huntley Police Department named Randall L. Walters, a 50-year-old Northbrook police commander, as its new chief in late September. Walters was chosen from among 60 applicants, capping a search that began after the village declined to renew Chief Rick Rossi's contract. Rossi is suing Village President Jim Dahmer and three trustees.

KENTUCKY — Two more drug indictments against ex-District Judge Howard Starnes were handed up by a grand jury in Pikeville in October.

Starnes also faces previous charges of trafficking in cocaine and prescription drugs.

Donavan Harris, 25, who killed his ex-girlfriend in 1993 just one day after posting bail on a charge of raping her, was sentenced Oct. 2 to life in prison. The murder of Mary Bryon has been cited by victims' advocates as an example of the need to notify victims when defendants are released from jail [See LEN, April 30, 1995.]

MICHIGAN — Non-violent inmates will soon be released from the Delta County Jail in Escanaba to ease overcrowding, according to Sheriff Gary Carlson.

Two white Saginaw police officers accused of a racially motivated attack against a black teen-ager were returned to the payroll last month after an arbitrator's ruling. They are still on paid leave pending criminal trials.

OHIO — A 17-year-old Belaire teenager was in court Oct. 2 facing charges that he shot and decapitated his father and stabbed his mother to death. Authorities said they found satanic literature in Nathan Brooks's room, along with a book about serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer.

Franklin County Sheriff Jim Karnes says he will ask county commissioners for a \$750,000 automated fingerprint and identification system. He said the system will prevent incidents like the recent mistaken release of two inmates.

A disability pension awarded to Bratenahol Police Chief Paul Falzone was revoked last month and Falzone was ordered to repay the money. The action is the first review of the Ohio Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund under expanded powers granted in July by a new law. Officials of the \$5-billion trust can now require annual medical exams and financial statements, and have the power to revoke a pension. Falzone, a 27-year veteran of the Cleveland Police Department, suffered an on-the-job neck injury and retired in August 1994. He said he took the \$24,000-a-year disability pension on the advice of two pension board members who have since stepped down. The board ruled that Falzone should not be receiving a disability pension because he was continuing to work as a police officer.

Gov. George Voinovich said in September that he would veto a bill that would let state residents carry concealed handguns. Cleveland Mayor Michael White praised the Governor's decision, emphasizing his point by pulling a pistol out of the breast pocket of his suit.

WISCONSIN — A Federal appeals court judge ruled in October that a police officer who witnessed a gruesome suicide was not entitled to workers compensation. Joseph T. Eells, who left the River Falls Police Department in 1992, claiming stress, watched as a teenage boy blew his head off with a shotgun in 1990. The court ruled, however, that witnessing a suicide was "not out of the normal realm for a police officer."

Portage Circuit Court Judge Daniel

George said last month that he needs to know more about what could be gained by studying the preserved brain of serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer before issuing a ruling. Dahmer's mother wants the brain studied; his father does not.

A new program begun in Onalaska in late September allows police to deduct \$10 from a traffic ticket if the driver is wearing a seat belt.



MINNESOTA — Some \$250,000 in lawyers fees and charges must be paid by the City of Minneapolis to the attorneys for Charles Lone Tree and John Bonney, Native Americans who were transported in trunks of squad cars in 1993. Lone Tree and Bonney each received \$100,000.

MISSOURI — A mentally retarded Aurora man who spent 8-1/2 years in prison was released in October following a pardon by Gov. Mel Carnahan, who said Johnny Lee Wilson, 30, was manipulated by investigators into confessing to the 1986 murder of a 79-year-old woman.

William Jewell College in Liberty hosted the third funeral for the outlaw Jesse James on Oct. 28. The rites include a closed-casket viewing of the remains, which had been exhumed for DNA testing. James's father, a minister, co-founded the school.

MONTANA — A Kalispell man facing his fourth DUI charge could become the first person to be tried under a new law that makes a fourth offense punishable by up to 10 years in prison.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Sioux Falls Judge Bill Srtka said last month that he will issue warrants for those who

get court-appointed lawyers and do not reimburse Minnehaha County. The county spends about \$500,000 a year on indigents.

Stricter enforcement of dog-control rules is planned on the Santee Sioux tribal land near Flandreau, after a 7-year-old was mauled to death by a pack of pit bulls. Keeping vicious dogs on tribal land is illegal.

WYOMING — Reported violent crimes fell 10 percent in the state last spring as compared with the same period in 1994, the state Division of Criminal Investigation said last month.



ARIZONA — Some 600 guns were turned in last month in Tucson during a Youth for Peace buy-back program that exchanged weapons for \$50 gift certificates from a local shopping mall.

Federal investigators are focusing on the collection of physical evidence at the site of an Amtrak train derailment on Oct. 9, which killed one crew member and injured 77 passengers. Investigators have been over the site on hands and knees looking for the smallest clues. Several notes were left under rocks, signed "Sons of Gestapo." The notes did not mention sabotage, however, and there was no anti-Semitic rhetoric. Federal officials said they had never heard of the group.

The Maricopa County Jail is being investigated by the Justice Department for possible patterns of abuse condoned by Sheriff Joe Arpaio. The Sheriff, who has a national reputation for toughness, has eliminated coffee and cigarettes, and substituted bologna sandwiches for hot meals. Federal prosecu-

tor Janet Napolitano said, however, that the investigation has nothing to do with those types of practices.

COLORADO — Legislation to raise the maximum speed level to 75 miles per hour will be introduced during the 1996 session. Under the proposal, the state Department of Transportation would decide where the speed limit could be raised.

The Denver City Council approved a plan last month whereby the city's 1,400 police officers would get raises of about 20 percent over the next three years in exchange for giving up 13 vacation days a year.

NEW MEXICO — Police officials say shipments of high-purity black tar heroin are making their way into the state, with deadly consequences. Since June 1, according to the state Office of the Medical Investigator, at least 21 people in New Mexico have died of opiate overdoses, and police say black tar heroin is responsible for most of those. One Federal drug official said the purity of black tar heroin entering the United States has increased from about 50 percent to as high as 90 percent.

The Maryland-based organization Youth Services International has submitted a plan to turn Albuquerque's Fort Stanton into the state's first privately run juvenile jail, where teenagers would learn farming and how to run businesses. A lease will be awarded Dec. 29.

OKLAHOMA — Choctaw County Sheriff J.W. Trapp was arrested by Federal agents in September on charges that he took more than \$150,000 in bribes to protect drug and gambling operations.

TEXAS — San Antonio police Det. Mano Ramirez was honored as the state's Peace Officer of the Year last month. The accolade was presented by Attorney General Dan Morales.

The Harris County Commissioners Court have unanimously approved a juvenile curfew for unincorporated sections of the county. The curfew would keep those under 18 off the streets between midnight and 5 A.M., with violations punishable by fines of up to \$500 for both youngsters and their guardians.

The state on Oct. 4 executed its 100th inmate since the reinstatement of capital punishment in 1982. Harold Joe Lane, 50, was executed by lethal injection for shooting a 17-year-old cashier during a supermarket robbery in Dallas in 1982.

The state's get-tough strategy of incarcerating more offenders for longer periods of time might not reduce crime, according to the Texas Criminal Justice Policy Council. The state's current incarceration rate — 636 people in every 100,000 — is the nation's highest.



ALASKA — Voters in Barrow last month overturned a yearlong ban on alcohol in the town. In Bethel, residents rejected a move to make the town dry.

CALIFORNIA — Gov. Pete Wilson last month signed a bill abolishing a program that had allowed those charged with domestic abuse to avoid trial by undergoing counseling.

Six gang members have been charged so far in connection with the death of 3-year-old Stephanie Kuhn, who was killed when the car in which she was riding was shot up after mistakenly turning down a gang-dominated Los Angeles street.

The Los Angeles City Council voted in September to delay by three weeks Mayor Richard Riordan's plan to spend \$747,000 on out-of-town police recruiting, until the completion of a study on efforts to screen out racists. The study will look at whether Riordan's plan to increase the Police Department by adding 2,855 new officers over the next five years is incompatible with screening out officers who share the views of retired detective Mark Fuhrman. Fuhrman, a witness at the O.J. Simpson murder trial, was taped using racial epithets and describing how he framed black suspects.

HAWAII — Prison officials in Honolulu are considering an offer from Texas to house convicted felons there at a cost of \$15,000 per prisoner per year. It costs twice as much to hold them in Hawaii.

The use of crystal methamphetamine, or "ice," is said to be on the rise in Oahu. The DEA reported in October that 53 percent of the cases they handled this year involved the drug.

IDAHOO — The number of persons permitted to carry concealed weapons has increased fivefold in Magic Valley since 1990, according to statistics. Some 926 permits were issued last year.

The Kootenai County Youth Task Force has begun collecting signatures for a county law that would make it illegal for youths to run away from home or skip school.

WASHINGTON — Two Native American teenagers allowed to serve out their sentence for robbery and assault on a remote Alaskan island were resentence to prison terms in October. Adrian Guthrie and Simon Roberts, both 18, were sentenced to 31 and 55 months in prison, respectively. The experimental sentence, said Judge James Allendoerfer, had flaws that threatened its integrity and credibility. Both men will be credited for 12 months already served.

Maximum-security education:

Dallas school opts to 'overdo' protective measures

Many educators believe that the ability of children to achieve scholastically is linked directly to their safety and well-being at school, and this assumption is being tested to the maximum at a new public school in Dallas.

The Townview Magnet Center, a \$41-million facility that opened its doors this fall, is being touted as the most security-conscious school in the nation. It is equipped with the kind of high-tech security wizardry that could make some correctional officials envious, including 37 surveillance cameras, six metal detectors and five full-time police officers. The design of the building, which houses several schools under one roof, is based on increasingly popular principles of crime prevention through environmental design.

"Our approach is not just about Townview, and it's not just about technology and equipment," said the Superintendent of the Dallas School District, Chad Woolery, in an interview with The New York Times. "But we've decided, if anything, to overdo it up front, to overpower the issue. We

want to make sure that safety is not an issue so kids can concentrate on learning."

Anyone inclined to doubt the seriousness of the threat that crime poses to the nation's schools need only look at statistics compiled by the National School Safety Center, headquartered in Westlake, Calif. During 1993-94, the last year for which statistics are available, 46 students were murdered on school grounds, compared to 34 homicides in 1992-93.

In all, about 3 million felonies or misdemeanors are committed each year in public schools nationwide, according to the center.

Fear of crime is palpable among students and staff alike, according to data cited by the center. One survey found that 5,000 teachers are attacked or assaulted at schools each month, and about one-fifth of them are injured seriously enough to warrant medical attention. Another study by the American Federation of Teachers determined that 160,000 students miss school every day because they fear for their safety,

135,000 students regularly carry guns to school, and one of every 11 teachers report they have been attacked at school.

Reflecting the nationwide concern over crime in schools, the Dallas School District, with 149,000 students and 200 schools, spends nearly \$4 million a year on security. The district has developed comprehensive security plans for every facility, including conflict-resolution training programs for teachers and students, increased physical security, and a school — said to be the nation's first — for youths expelled from other institutions for committing felonies. The money also pays for 168 school district police officers and 30 Dallas police officers who are stationed at city schools.

A gradual drop in crime at Dallas schools has occurred in recent years, from 1,730 in the 1991-92 school year to 1,085 in 1994-95. But serious offenses like gun possession, sex crimes and murder continued to occur during that period.

About 2,100 students attend the magnet school, located next door to

the Dallas County Probation Department in the low-income Oak Cliff neighborhood near downtown. The structure is designed both to protect the facility from burglars and unauthorized persons as well as to prevent the kind of high-profile crime incidents that can mar a school's reputation in one fell swoop. It is ringed with an eight-foot iron fence that seals it off from the adjacent residential area. The halls are brightly lit and wider than most schools, and the building's many windows allow for a clear view of the grounds. Students, teachers and staff all wear name tags.

Security officers monitor the images beamed by 37 cameras that scan the building and grounds. Other officers, armed with metal detectors, are stationed at the building's entrances, and patrol the halls and cafeterias. Even teachers do their part, potting in 45 minutes a day monitoring the facility.

Although student assessments of the facility are mixed, some clearly appreciate the extra security. "I like

it," said Lanita Jackson, 16. "You never know what's going to happen in a school. You feel secure here."

The school also has received mixed reviews from education officials. Some, like John Cole, president of the Texas Federation of Teachers, the facility is a "technological fix for what we think is more of a moral and political problem, in the sense of adults taking responsibility for restoring discipline and removing the 1 or 2 percent of students who are genuinely incorrigible."

MOVING?

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Chief of chiefs

Concord, N.H., Police Chief **David Walchak**, who became president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police last month, said law enforcement must redouble its efforts to restore the profession's integrity in the wake of recent troubling episodes.

Walchak, who was sworn in Oct. 18 at the IACP's annual conference in Miami, also called on the association to create a national use-of-force database to answer citizen concerns about police policies and procedures.

He told IACP delegates: "At a time when citizens want strongly to believe in law enforcement, our image in the public eye is horrendous. As much as we might not like to admit that image is being formed in part by the Mark Fuhrmans and Randy Weavers of the world, it is. And they're painting a picture of a police community that is unethical, corrupt and inept."

Walchak was referring to Fuhrman, the former Los Angeles detective whose actions and testimony helped to taint the murder trial of O.J. Simpson with allegations of racism and perjury. Weaver is the white supremacist whose wife and son were killed by Federal agents during a siege at the family's cabin near Ruy Ridge, Idaho. The FBI's handling of the case has resulted in Congressional hearings, an internal shakeup of the bureau and a new policy on the use of deadly force.

Walchak also called on the association to convene a meeting — similar to the "murder summit" the IACP organized last year — that would focus on the rising number of juveniles who commit violent crimes. In an interview with Law Enforcement News, Walchak said that the rising juvenile violent crime rate threatens to roll back reductions in overall crime that have occurred in most urban areas in the past few years.

"The reduction in crime we're experiencing now is really temporary," he opined, "because as that pool [of youthful offenders] increases, violent crime is going to continue to increase in that age group. Our juvenile justice system is totally inadequate and outdated to handle the youthful violent offender today."

Hair-raising exploits of a police hero

New York detective, 10 others, win IACP/Parade honors

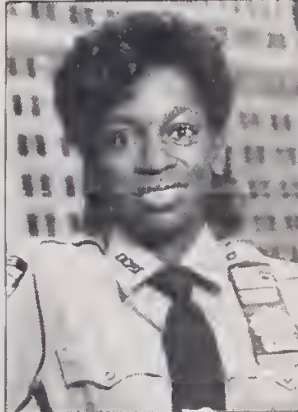
A New York City police detective whose quick action thwarted a beauty-salon robbery and saved nearly 30 lives has been named Police Officer of the Year by Parade magazine and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Arlene Beckles, 32, who was promoted to detective two days after her bloody encounter with three robbers in the Brooklyn salon, received the award in Miami on Oct. 17 at the IACP's annual conference.

Beckles was dozing under a hair dryer on the afternoon of Feb. 5, 1994, when she was awakened by the noise of about 30 patrons and employees rushing toward a corner of the shop. While not fully comprehending what was happening, Beckles's instincts told her something was wrong. Then she saw the gun that one of the suspects was waving in the faces of the terrified customers. Another gun-wielding man peered around a corner of the shop, while a third served as the lookout.

Beckles slipped out of her chair and crept behind a hair-dressing station, where she retrieved her .38-caliber police revolver from her belongings. About one foot away, one of the robbers, later identified as **Fernando Douglas**, was rifling pocketbooks and demanding that customers take off their jewelry. Beckles hid her weapon — which held only five rounds — under her arm.

Douglas became agitated when



Courtesy: Parade magazine

Det. Arlene Beckles
A cool customer

one of the customers didn't hand over her purse fast enough. He put his gun to the woman's head, then noticed Beckles was watching him. "Don't look at my face!" he screamed.

Beckles later said she figured she was dead at that point, so she decided to act. "Let's see who I can save," she thought as she pulled out her gun and shouted, "Police! Don't move!"

Douglas wheeled and aimed his gun at Beckles. She fired directly at his nose; the blood that splashed over her told her she had hit her target. The other two crooks, **Luis Medina** and **Fernando Gordon**, turned toward Beckles. Gordon shot at the officer, who returned his fire, hitting both men.

Then her ammo ran out.

Beckles seized Medina's gun, but before she could use it, Gordon tackled her and began punching her. As a struggle ensued, Gordon grabbed the gun from Beckles's hand and pressed its barrel to her head. She closed her eyes and prayed, then heard two clicks, then nothing — the gun misfired because the bullets were the wrong size.

Beckles freed herself from Gordon's grip, then grabbed Douglas's gun. Gordon and Medina were lunging toward the locked door, frantically trying to escape. She pushed the alarm buzzer and let them out. The worst appeared to be over when suddenly the mortally wounded Douglas pulled himself from the floor and lunged at Beckles. She held him in a headlock as other officers arrived on the scene.

"I'm a cop!" Beckles yelled. She helped Sgt. **William O'Brien** handcuff Douglas, 19, who died a week later. Medina and Gordon were picked up at nearby hospitals and are now serving prison terms. No one in the shop, including Beckles, was seriously injured.

Beckles, an eight-year veteran, became an overnight heroine, as her exploits earned her newspaper headlines and the promotion to detective. "It was like a fairy tale," Beckles told Parade. On Valentine's Day, Mayor **Rudolph Giuliani** presided over her wedding to retired housing police officer **Steve Imperato**.

The accolades Beckles has earned

have not rendered her immune to an apparent bias-related attack, however. On Oct. 26, just over a week after she returned from the IACP ceremony, she found two swastikas scratched into the doors of her husband's car, and one of its windows smashed.

The official police report on the incident noted that Beckles and Imperato "are an interracial couple in a predominantly white area and could be subject to hate crimes." Beckles said later, "It is really a sad state of affairs about race relations in the city, and it hits a little deeper because I know it was deliberate."

The IACP and Parade also presented 10 honorable mention citations. The recipients were: Officer **Robert Allmond**, 34, of the Abington, Pa., Police Department; Officer **Jim Andrews**, 32, and Officer **Jay Worley**, 31, of the Pensacola, Fla., Police Department; Trooper **Carlos R. Velasquez**, 38, of the Florida Highway Patrol; Insp. **Robert N. O'Callaghan**, 50, of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service; Trooper **Curtis A. Martin**, 26, of the Missouri State Highway Patrol; Officer **Della Brown**, 46, of the Detroit Police Department; Trooper **Roger Drew**, 28, of the Indiana State Police; Officer **Timothy J. Love**, 35, of the Maple Heights, Ohio, Police Department, and Officer **Randy Vickrey**, 32, of the Culver City, Calif., Police Department.

Walchak also noted that the IACP will soon receive a \$200,000 grant from the National Institute of Justice to begin work on a use-of-force data base. He envisioned a system in which law enforcement agencies would supply the data on use-of-force incidents, without having to be identified. "We need to identify the number of incidents in which force is deemed to be excessive. What we then need to do is devise guidelines on use of force," Walchak said.

The IACP's 83rd president began his police career as a beat officer in LaCrosse, Wis., where his father also

served as an officer. Walchak, who holds a master's degree in police administration from Michigan State University, has also served as assistant police training supervisor for the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and law enforcement director for the Maine Municipal Association.

Bishop's bye-bye

Kansas City, Mo., Police Chief **Steven C. Bishop**, who developed a national reputation as a strong supporter of community policing in five years as the city's top cop, announced last month he would step down to take an unspecified position in the private sector.

Bishop, 50, said his retirement after 25 years with the 2,000-officer KCPD would be effective Dec. 1. Lieut. Col. **Floyd Barch**, 54, a 27-year veteran of the department who currently is commander of the agency's executive services bureau, will serve as acting chief until a permanent successor is chosen.

Bishop "is retiring to assume a position with a national management company that is involved in law enforcement research and technology," according to a statement issued by the Police Department. Capt. **Vince McInerney** told Law Enforcement News on Oct. 31 that Bishop had not yet made public details about his new job.

McInerney said the city's Board of Police Commissioners is currently

reviewing proposals from two consulting firms, one of which will be chosen to oversee a national search for Bishop's successor. Barch is a candidate for the post, he added.

Bishop joined the Kansas City Police Department as a civilian employee and became a police officer on Dec. 1, 1970. He moved steadily up the ranks to become Chief of Police in June 1990. Since that time, Bishop has overseen the development and implementation of the agency's community policing program.

Suit is a bad fit

Los Angeles Police Chief **Willie L. Williams** has dropped a lawsuit against the city and its Police Commission stemming from allegations that he and members of his family had received free accommodations at a Las Vegas, Nev., hotel-casino.

Williams filed the \$10-million suit on Sept. 18, claiming libel, defamation and invasion of privacy.

The claim stemmed from press reports that the Police Commission had reprimanded Williams for allegedly lying about accepting \$1,500 worth of Las Vegas perks. The Los Angeles Times and other publications reported that the commission voted in a confidential decision last April to reprimand Williams for lying when he was asked whether he had received free lodging at Caesars Palace.

"Your responses to the board were

neither accurate nor forthright and were misleading," concluded a commission report that reprimanded Williams.

Williams appealed to the City Council, which overturned the reprimand and agreed to seal the report. Confidential commission records leaked to the press in September showed that all five members of the commission believed Williams was lying when he said he never received free lodging.

The Chief's supporters on the City Council warned that he might jeopardize his chances of having his five-year contract renewed in 1997 if he went through with the lawsuit. Under pressure from supporters, Williams announced Sept. 27 he would abandon the claim in the interests of his family, "the men and women of my department and... the citizens who work and live in our city."

Williams agreed to drop the claim if he received a show of support from the City Council, and if officials would agree to pursue the source of leaks from his confidential personnel file.

Williams's decision was praised by a number of city officials, including Mayor **Tom Riordan**, who had upheld the commission's reprimand, and **Cliff Ruff**, the president of the Police Protective League, who said it was "a good step that gets us back on track of managing and policing the city." But Williams, Ruff added, "still needs to restore his credibility with the rank-and-file police officers."

The Police Commission also welcomed the decision and pledged to continue working with Williams to address crime and public safety issues in Los Angeles.

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Publisher

Peter C. Dodenhoff
Editor/Associate Publisher

Jacob R. Clark, Stephen Donohue
Staff Writers

Mary Mele
Subscriptions

Terrence DeGrenier
Editorial Assistant

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden. Field Correspondents: Hugh J.B. Cassidy, Jack Dowling, Tom Githoff, T. L. Tyler, Ron Van Raalte.

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State troopers ride herd on Gary gangs

Gang members were said to be keeping a low profile, and only one homicide had been reported in Gary, Ind., following the first week of patrols by 50 state troopers who were deployed in the crime-ridden city on the orders of Gov. Evan Bayh.

Acting on a joint request made in late August by Mayor Thomas Barnes and the city's largest neighborhood group, Bayh ordered the troopers — who were pulled from barracks all over the state — to conduct autonomous patrols in high-crime districts of Indiana's fourth-largest city for a period of 30 to 60 days, beginning Oct. 1.

According to Bayh spokesman Steve Campbell, the "unprecedented" deployment is aimed at stemming an "unacceptable" crime rate, including one of the nation's highest per-capita homicide rates, and to "stabilize the entire situation so that Gary can get back on its feet."

"The preliminary indications are that it is working," Campbell told Law

Enforcement News, adding that Gary residents appeared to firmly support the Governor's action. "You expect to hear negative things, but so far, we've heard nothing but good things about this deployment. We've talked to a lot of people in the community, and many have spoken out, saying it's wonderful. The crime problem had gotten so bad that people who had lived there all of their lives were afraid to go outside of their houses."

But a Gary police spokeswoman, Cpl. Diane Hobbs, said not everyone is pleased with the troopers' performance. "We've received complaints from our citizens in reference to how they were dealt with," she told LEN.

Sgt. Jerry Parker of the State Police, who has been monitoring the contingent's activities daily, said only one homicide, which occurred during a home-invasion robbery, had been reported in the first week of the operation. In other incidents, a Gary police officer was slightly wounded Oct. 6

when he was shot during a drug bust. The following day, a trooper shot and wounded a DUI suspect during an attempted escape, Parker said.

Overall, the city of 118,000 is quiet, and most residents seemed pleased with the troopers' presence, Parker maintained. "Many have come up and shaken our hands, visited the command bus and given us a lot of information about drug houses, gambling spots and prostitution," he told LEN. "There's a lot of gang members up there, but they've pretty well disappeared into the woodwork since we've been there."

Parker's account was confirmed by George Rogge, president of the Miller Citizens Corporation, the city's largest neighborhood group, which pressured the Mayor to request the deployment. "They're making arrests like crazy, and it's working quite well," said Rogge, who owns the city's largest automobile insurance agency.

This is not the first time Bayh has

called in state troopers to help deal with Gary's crime problems. In 1994, he sent a contingent of 10 troopers to the city, which had recorded the nation's highest per-capita homicide rate the previous year. Then, a record 105 murders were reported, or 20.2 per 100,000 residents, according to FBI statistics.

The killings dropped substantially in 1994, when 76 homicides were reported to city police, according to Corporal Hobbs, but the deadly spiral began again this year, with 99 homicides reported as of Oct. 8, according to Sergeant Parker.

While the city's request was for only 10 troopers, Bayh felt "that was a half-remedy," said Campbell, the Governor's spokesman, so he sent 50 officers. How long the troopers will remain after the initial assignment will be determined following an analysis by state and local authorities, Campbell added.

Parker told LEN that the troopers' initial deployment could stretch to 60 days.

The troopers, who are working independently of the 220-officer Police Department, are taking a variety of actions to stem Gary's crime problem, said Parker. "We're not going to stay with one plan of action. We're going to do some different things and see what works best," he said, including traffic stops and reducing vehicular access to known drug and vice locations. Squads of troopers are conducting intensive patrols of high-crime areas, mostly at night, he added.

"We've just been augmenting the police," Parker added. "We have not been running their calls.... One of the problems they have is there are so many calls they have to answer every night, and they only have so many officers."

As of Oct. 9, troopers had made 478 traffic arrests, including 57 DUIs, given 808 "warnings" and made 79 criminal arrests on a variety of charges, including battery, burglary and outstanding warrants, according to the sergeant. Eight illegal firearms had also been seized.

Sources told LEN that the deployment of troopers is only a short-term

solution to a long-term problem. What's really needed are more and better-equipped city police officers to give the department a fighting chance against crime.

"Maybe they could hire more police officers instead of bringing in state troopers," said police spokeswoman Hobbs. "Most of our time is spent going from call to call to call. [Officers] would love to patrol, but they just don't have that luxury."

"We welcome them. We'll take any help we can get," said Lieut. Gerald Clayton, the president of Gary's Fraternal Order of Police lodge. "Our question is: What's going to happen when they leave?"

"If we had fifty additional police officers in Gary, we'd be able to handle this," he said. "Give us the manpower and let us do the job. We're going to have to do it when they leave, and we're still going to have the same undermanned, ill-equipped Police Department that we had when they came in."

Clayton, a 26-year veteran, added that efforts to attract and retain quality officers have been hampered by the high workload and poor pay. The starting salary for a Gary police officer is \$22,500, he said.

Danielle Patterson, a spokeswoman for Mayor Barnes, said the city will soon receive federal funds for new police recruits from the Justice Department program that is financing the addition of 100,000 police officers nationwide. But until those officers can be hired and trained, the city must rely on outside help.

"It's just a fact that drugs and guns are rampant in this city," she said. "The Mayor, the Chief and the citizens would like to get a hold on this problem and nip it, but we need additional help."

Rogge said his neighborhood group will continue to pressure the Barnes Administration to support the Police Department, and will also ask the Governor to make continued, unannounced deployments of state troopers several times a year. "Sure, I have an ulterior motive — every time there's a car stolen it hurts," the insurance broker said.

As teen pot use turns upward, officials fear consequences

Federal officials are fearful that increasing marijuana use among teenagers may be a harbinger of things to come — a surge in overall drug use as teens graduate to harder drugs such as cocaine and heroin in coming years.

The 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse found that marijuana use among 12- to 17-year-olds had jumped to 7.3 percent — or 1.3 million — in 1994. That figure is up sharply from the 4 percent of teenagers who admitted using marijuana in the 1992 survey, and the 4.9 percent who said they smoked pot in 1993. Only about four in 10 believed that marijuana posed any risks to their health, down from one-half in 1992.

[A study released last month by the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse mirrored the findings of the national survey. The agency

found that the percentage of teens in grades seven through 12 who smoked marijuana at least four times a month jumped to 12 percent in 1994 — double the total in 1990. A survey of 28,000 students found that the percentage who had tried marijuana at least once had climbed from 24 percent in 1990 to 35 percent last year.]

Marijuana use among the 12- to 17-year-old group peaked in 1979, when the survey found that 16.8 percent had smoked marijuana. While last year's figures are far short of that figure, the reversal of a decade-long decline prompted worry in official circles.

The finding "should serve as a profound wake-up call to parents," said Lee P. Brown, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. "Statistically, we call [the increase] an 'uptick' in the numbers, but

it makes me fear for the future of our children if we do not take effective action now."

Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala called the survey findings "devastating" and said teens are ignoring the health and social risks they take by using marijuana. "When teenagers' perception of the harm caused by marijuana goes down, marijuana use goes up," she told a group of high school students in Washington.

She added that funding for drug-prevention programs needs to be increased, not slashed as some members of Congress have proposed. "This is not the time to cut back," she said.

Alcohol use by teen-agers continues to rise, according to the national survey, which found that 11 million people between the ages of 12 and 20 regularly drink alcohol. About 2 million are considered "heavy" drinkers.

Considered one of the leading barometers of the illicit drug use among U.S. residents, the survey polls 22,181 people who represent a cross-section of the nation's population. The survey defines drug use as use of the drug sometime in the month before the survey was conducted. It also measures alcohol and tobacco use.

The survey, which was released on Sept. 12, found that 13 million Americans, or about 6 percent of all residents age 12 and older, used illegal drugs in 1994 — up from 11.4 million in 1992. Half of those queried said they smoked marijuana.

The number of cocaine users has remained steady since 1992 at 1.4 million, the survey added. The number of people who reported using cocaine once a week has stayed the same since the survey first examined that population in 1985. During the same period, the number of "occasional" cocaine users has dropped.

The survey, which does not measure heroin use, estimated that 2.1 million Americans have used the opiate at least once. It put the estimated number of heroin addicts at about 500,000, a figure that has not risen appreciably in many years.

Brown "on the record" with anti-drug concern

A recording in which musicians extol the "wonders of weed" is not music to the ears of Lee Brown, the director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, who said that such songs as "Who's Got the Herb?" are "enough to make one sick."

In a speech before the Entertainment Industries Council in Los Angeles on Oct. 19, Brown blasted the release of "Hempilation: Freedom Is NORML," an album on which 17 pop music artists sing their support for the legalization of marijuana. A portion of the CD's profits will be given to the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

Brown said the media is guilty of promoting pro-drug messages, and he singled out "Hempilation" for special criticism.

"How irresponsible can one be?" Brown asked. "Marijuana is dangerous, harmful and illegal. Those who call for the legalization of marijuana or who advocate its use

are wrong, wrong, wrong."

Phil Walden, the president of Capricorn Records, which released "Hempilation" in September, said his company did not advocate the use or legalization of marijuana but stood firm on its decision to back the recording. "Our involvement with this project is to establish a forum for these 17 artists to air their personal views on an issue of great social relevance in an entertaining manner," he said.

Allen St. Pierre, deputy director of NORML, said Brown's remarks "will in no way create the dialogue necessary to reduce the amount of cannabis that is consumed and the harm associated with its illegality."

Brown announced his office had developed a series of public-service announcements that urge youths to "Stay Drug Free — You Have the Power." Sports and TV stars as well as young celebrities will participate in the effort, he said.

Police careers in Ohio may get a bit longer

Police officers in Ohio may find themselves forced to put in four more years before they can retire, if a proposal by Republican state legislators goes through.

In a move likely to draw fire from public safety unions, legislators want to raise the retirement age for police and firefighters from 48 to 52 in order to prop up the \$5-billion Ohio Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund, which has seen its resources reduced by years of benefit increases.

The savings generated by raising the retirement age could be used to increase benefits paid to widows and orphans of deceased public safety officers, according to members of the joint House-Senate committee examining the pension funds.

Under the proposal, police and firefighters would still be able to retire at age 48 after 25 years of service, but only at 75 percent of a normal service

pension. The percentage would gradually increase to age 52.

Legislators also proposed raising the monthly payment to surviving spouses from \$410 a month to \$550. Spouses would also be eligible for a 3-percent cost-of-living increase.

The Fraternal Order of Police and the Ohio Association of Professional Firefighters, two unions that fought for expanded benefits in the past decade, are expected to oppose the retirement age increase.

Through changes in state law during the 1980s, the retirement age for police and firefighters was lowered, disability benefits were expanded and retirees' benefits were increased. Problems began to arise when a cap was placed on the amount cities and safety officers pay into the fund, forcing the retirement funds to rely more heavily on investment earnings to pay for the new benefits.

Federal File

A roundup of criminal justice-related developments at the federal level.

Deadly doings

In response to the 1992 shootings at Ruby Ridge, Idaho, that left three people dead, Attorney General Janet Reno on Oct. 17 signed an order tightening the rules on the use of deadly force by Federal law enforcement agents.

The new rules direct agents to use nonlethal force whenever possible. Under the former guidelines, agents could use deadly force to protect their lives or the life of another person who they believe to be in imminent danger. The new policy will allow agents to use deadly force if they believe a fleeing suspect committed a felony involving serious physical injury or death, or against a prisoner attempting escape who was being held in or sentenced to a high-security prison.

Because of the dangers posed by stray bullets, the new policy forbids warning shots and shooting to try to disable a moving vehicle. It also discourages shooting intended to wound a person. Agents are permitted to shoot vicious dogs and other animals.

The new policy will apply to nine Federal agencies: the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Secret Service and the Customs Service in the Treasury Department, and the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Marshals Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Inspector General's office in the Justice Department.

Silent partner

Despite calls for an increased military role in anti-drug trafficking operations along the U.S.-Mexico border, a top Defense Department official says the Pentagon has no plans to commit more resources to plug the porous, 2,000-mile boundary.

"If you want to seal the border, give the Border Patrol the resources to do it," said Brian Sheridan, a deputy assistant secretary of defense for drug enforcement policy and support. "But the military is not the Border Patrol, and if someone wants to turn us into it, I think that is mistaken."

Speaking at a border-state conference on Sept. 7, Sheridan maintained that the military role in stopping drug traffickers should be "behind the scenes," not deploying troops along the border to stop traffickers from entering the United States or sending Air Force jets to shoot down planes suspected of carrying drug shipments from Mexico, as has been proposed. Federal law prohibits the military from playing more than a support role in suppressing drug trafficking and illegal immigration.

Sheridan said that \$120 million of the \$800 million the Defense Department expects to spend on anti-drug efforts will go to help law enforcement agencies on the Southwest border. The military provides support for law enforcement operations, with both active-duty and reserve personnel providing skills like translation, intelligence, building fences and providing aerial reconnaissance.

Go east, young man

Border Patrol agents say that a new 10-foot-high steel wall installed along a 24-mile stretch of the Mexican border near San Diego has significantly reduced illegal border crossings there, but immigrants have just moved farther east to less patrolled areas.

The wall was installed as part of Operation Gatekeeper, in which the Immigration and Naturalization Service has spent \$46 million for fencing, lights, vehicles, equipment, new agents and overtime.

Results of the new effort have been dramatic at the Imperial Beach section of the border, which runs from the Pacific Ocean to a checkpoint in San Diego and is guarded by five miles of the new wall. Apprehensions of illegal border-crossers, which is used to measure success, dropped over the past year by 40 percent, to 114,460. Agents concede, however, that immigrants

have just moved farther east along the San Diego Sector, where the number of apprehensions has risen by 14 percent over the past year, to 512,000.

An INS official said the shift of illegal immigrants was expected, and the agency plans to push them even farther east, where they will face difficulties of crossing mountains and deserts and will be forced to travel longer distances to reach American cities.

Border boss

In a related development, Attorney General Janet Reno on Oct. 14 appointed Alan Bersin, the U.S. Attorney for San Diego, to a new "border czar" post, in which he will oversee the Government's campaign to regain control of the southern border.

Bersin, whose official position is "special representative" to the 2,000-mile Southwest border, will coordinate all law enforcement activities along the border, which were traditionally handled by several regional jurisdictions. On Oct. 27, less than two weeks after taking on the job, Bersin announced a substantial increase in local, state and Federal agents to patrol a mountainous border area about 25 miles east of San Diego.

In addition, American and Mexican officials are reportedly creating a joint law enforcement operation to patrol the area and protect Mexican aliens, in response to a recent sharp rise in the number of assaults on illegal immigrants. Luis Herrera-Lasso, the Mexican consul general in San Diego, said that his government has designated a group of agents to work along the border to protect migrants. But, he told *The New York Times*, the agents would not stop Mexicans from illegally crossing the border, nor would they be "supporting or acting in complicity with American authorities in those acts that have to do with action against Mexican immigrants."

In the bag

The U.S. Customs Service says its plan to streamline luggage checks at selected U.S. points of entry will greatly ease the endless waits that are the bane of travelers — but some critics wonder whether relaxed vigilance might be just the cue drug smugglers and terrorists have been waiting for.

Miami International Airport has been chosen to test an experimental program that could cut the maximum stay in Customs and Immigration to 45 minutes — a drastic reduction from the current wait of three hours in some cases. The program, which will focus efforts on foreign travelers found to have suspicious backgrounds, will make it harder to smuggle through Miami International, which Michael Sheehan, a spokesman for the Customs Service Miami office, termed the country's "single greatest gateway for drugs by air passengers and air cargo."

If current growth rates continue, Miami International is expected to surpass New York's Kennedy International Airport in the number of foreign arrivals in two years.

At the heart of the program is information technology that will allow officials to scan passenger manifests and compare names of incoming travelers against law enforcement records. Only suspicious passengers would be subject to time-consuming baggage searches and immigration records checks, allowing other passengers to pass through Customs more quickly.

The plan will be developed and tested over two years by Customs, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and other agencies. If the effort proves successful, it could be replicated at other airports within 18 months.

Curing the common code

The Clinton Administration says its latest proposal to resolve the ongoing dispute over data encryption will protect the privacy of computer users while ensuring access by law enforcement to encrypted computer records and data generated from criminal enterprises.

The proposal — the latest in a two-year-old controversy arising from law enforcement's need for access to encrypted records to solve computer-aided crimes — was announced in September during two days of public hearings at the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Gaithersburg, Md.

The proposal would permit U.S. computer users to use the strongest possible cryptographic technology while the needs of law enforcement would be met by placing "spare keys" needed to break the encrypted code with an agency authorized to make them available to police under legal procedures similar to those used to approve wiretaps.

In recent years, the Federal Government has permitted U.S. computer companies to export cryptographic software with key lengths of up to 40 bits. The invulnerability of encryption software to codebreakers is measured by the length of the software key necessary to encode and decode a message. The longer the key, the harder it is for an unauthorized user to read

the message.

The Administration is now proposing that companies be allowed to export encryption algorithms that use 64-bit keys — considered to be much more secure — provided that "spare keys" allowing the code to be quickly unlocked are submitted to authorized "escrow agents." Otherwise, the 40-bit limit on encryption software will continue to apply. [See *LEN*, April 15, 1994.]

If the suit fits

A class action suit against the FBI may be in the offing from women who claim that sexual discrimination pervades every aspect of an agent's working life, including training, assignments, transfers and promotions.

Since January, the FBI has been negotiating with a group of female agents who say that the bureau has not given women the same opportunities as their male counterparts. Attorneys for the women say the agency has agreed only to a few minor concessions, such as allowing women to wear cycling shorts under the revealing gym shorts typically worn during physical training.

"I would characterize the talks as polite but nonresponsive," David Shaffer, an attorney for the female agents, told *The New York Times*. "Unless we receive meaningful settlement proposals from the FBI soon we will have no choice but to proceed to a formal complaint and eventually to Federal court."

Four veteran female agents involved in the negotiations have expressed loyalty to the FBI but bitterness about their working lives as agents. They said many female agents believe they were routinely denied assignments and promotions in the violent crime, fugitive and organized crime divisions, which can be stepping-stones to high-profile careers.

In a separate action, a female trainee has filed a formal complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, claiming that a firearms test the bureau uses to measure hand strength discriminates against women. The trainees are required to pull the trigger of an unloaded handgun 29 times in 30 seconds.

The name of the woman who filed the complaint has not been disclosed, but another trainee, Jessica Jurnee, resigned Oct. 4 after repeatedly failing the test. Jurnee said that at one point she pulled the trigger 27 times with her left hand and 25 times with her right hand. She quit after a debate over whether she could qualify with her left or right hand.

Crack shots

Uprisings at five different Federal prisons in one week in October may have been a response to legislation passed by Congress, and signed by President Clinton, to maintain harsher sentences for crack cocaine offenses than for those involving powdered cocaine.

The cause of the unrest is still under investigation, but prisoner advocates said the disturbances were directly linked to Congress's refusal to narrow a 100-to-1 sentencing disparity between crack cocaine and powdered cocaine offenses.

The prison riots, which began Oct. 18, injured about a dozen guards and caused millions of dollars worth of damage at prisons in Alabama, Illinois, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. After the uprisings, inmates at 70 Federal prisons were restricted to their cells.

Inmate advocates pointed fingers directly at the vote on the sentencing measure. "All during the Congressional debate, I was receiving telephone calls from brothers in prison who were watching developments. The violence was because of Congress's vote," Juanita Hodges, the president of Seekers of Justice, Equality and Truth, told *The New York Times*.

Some advocates contend that the sentencing disparity has a disproportionate impact on black males, who are more likely to be involved in the crack trade. Blacks account for 92 percent of crack cocaine defendants but only 27 percent of powdered cocaine offenders.

Under Federal law, those convicted of possessing five grams of crack are sentenced to a mandatory five years without parole. For powdered cocaine, 500 grams are needed to trigger the same sentence. The U.S. Sentencing Commission recommended equalizing crack and powdered cocaine sentences after it held hearings last year. If Congress had not acted, the commission's recommendation would have taken effect Nov. 1.

As *LEN* was going to press, a new bill was introduced in the Senate to equalize the sentencing disparity by increasing the penalties for powdered cocaine offenses.

In a related development, the U.S. Supreme Court on Oct. 30 agreed to decide whether Federal prosecutors must explain why nearly all those prosecuted for crack offenses are black. The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled earlier this year that "inadequately explained evidence of a significant statistical disparity in the race of those prosecuted" for crack possession suggests that racism may be involved.

Coming up in LEN

Nature vs. nurture: Sizing up the fallout from a controversial conference on the possible role of genetics and biology in criminal behavior.

Part-time force walks over ticket quotas

After a four-month battle with the Town of Felton, Del., sparked by the Mayor's demand for police to issue more speeding tickets, the entire Police Department decided to call it quits.

With the resignations on Sept. 25 of part-time Police Chief James McGuigan and three part-time officers, the Delaware State Police have been left with the responsibility of patrolling the town of 800 residents, located about 20 miles south of Dover.

Problems between town officials and the department began in May, when Mayor Dick Crouse sent a letter to Police Commissioner Dave Kelly, complaining that the Police Department spent \$68,000 in 1994 while raising "a total income of only \$27,000 — over a \$29,000 loss in Police Department operations."

Crouse added, "The town of Felton cannot afford this loss for a second year." He told Kelly to meet with the Police Chief to inform him that unless the Police Department "can improve on their performance by increasing their income," drastic action would be taken in the form of layoffs, reduced car expenses and a general tightening of operations "so that they will stay

within the approved budget."

McGuigan, who was sent a copy of the letter by Crouse, said he was outraged when he read it. In response, he sent Kelly a letter to express his concerns about the Mayor's comparison of the police budget to the amount of revenue the department brought the town through fines.

"The threat of taking 'drastic action... unless the police department can improve their performance by increasing their income' is perceived by me as a threat to myself and the other members of the department. I also consider it an act of intimidation on the part of the Mayor and those members of council for whom he speaks that borders on official misconduct," McGuigan wrote in the letter.

McGuigan told LEN that in the past the department had never been pressured to issue tickets. "There was no pressure whatsoever from the council to write any tickets or basically do anything other than patrol the town and be there in case there were police services that needed to be rendered," he said.

McGuigan said the main reason why Felton officers did not issue as

many traffic tickets as they had in the past was an increase in criminal activity in the area. Between 1993 and 1994, he said, the department experienced a 120-percent increase in criminal arrests, and an accompanying 66-percent decrease in the number of traffic arrests.

"Because of the increase in crime and the criminal investigations and the number of arrests, our traffic enforcement declined," McGuigan said.

Crouse insists that revenue has decreased because officers were working fewer hours. The Mayor said McGuigan and his three officers were each asked to work 18 hours per week at the department. In the past few years, he said, the officers worked 40 to 50 hours among the four of them. "They could never come in during the day — they always came in the evenings starting at 4 P.M. It was erratic."

McGuigan said that since all of Felton's officers had full-time day jobs, it was always understood that the officers would only work during the day if they were not scheduled at their full-time jobs. "It was never any kind of conflict," he said. "We had a lot of flexibility and the council was aware

that we all had full-time jobs and we were able to work that way."

McGuigan works full-time as a staff sergeant for the Delaware Capitol Police, an agency that patrols state property and protects state employees. Former Felton officers Danny West and Dave Hunt are also Capitol Police officers. Louis Everett, who also resigned, is a full-time construction worker.

The former police chief said that number of hours he and his officers worked each week in Felton did not decline until after Crouse threatened to fire them unless they raised more revenue for the town. "It got to the point when we came to work, morale was so low. We didn't know on a day-to-day basis if in fact we were going to have a job, so morale being as low as it was, the hours started dropping off," he said.

In an attempt to force the Felton

officers to work more hours each week, the Town Council passed a resolution on Sept. 12 in which it gave itself the power to immediately dismiss any officer who showed up late for his shift or failed to work 18 hours per week.

The resolution was scheduled to take effect on Oct. 2, but all of the Felton officers walked off the job the week before. "This was the final straw," McGuigan said.

"Nobody ever requested their resignation," Crouse said. "We just said comply with the hours. We'll find the money for you but at least satisfy our people around here that you're here."

Crouse said he is confident that the State Police will provide adequate patrols in Felton until new officers can be hired. He said he is currently interviewing applicants, and that the four officers who resigned were welcome to reapply.

LA 911 system gets a bilingual upgrade

In response to a growing Hispanic population and complaints that non-English speaking residents must wait too long for emergency help, the Los Angeles Police Department is under orders to dramatically upgrade its 911 emergency response system.

The City Council has directed the LAPD to make immediate changes that include hiring more bilingual operators, upgrading the system so that the quality of service and response time for non-English speaking callers match that for English-language calls, and educating the public on the proper use of 911.

The Police Department was also directed to investigate allegations of a hostile work environment for bilingual operators, who are paid more than their monolingual counterparts.

According to Capt. Thomas D. Elmont, commanding officer of the LAPD's communications division, there are 60 to 100 operators working on most shifts, with up to 12 of them taking only 911 calls and up to four assigned to handling calls only from Spanish speakers. The remaining operators respond to routine calls ranging from home alarms to officers filing reports from the field.

Though the communications division has seen a 70-percent increase in 911 calls in the past 10 years, there has been no increase in personnel.

"My position is that anything we can do to improve service is something that we want to do," Elmont told The Los Angeles Times. "We are short of personnel so there are times when we do not answer the calls as quickly as we would like."

Police officials said that operators currently answer 80 percent to 85 percent of all 911 calls within nine seconds of the first ring, while secondary calls normally are answered in about three or four minutes. With the system upgrade, police hope to answer 100 percent of all 911 calls within nine seconds and all secondary calls within 20 to 30 seconds.

The department's communications division received 4.9 million calls during 1994 and was able to answer about 3.9 million of those calls. Officials said some callers hang up quickly, but the

department's goal is still to come as close as possible to answering 100 percent of the calls.

While non-English-speaking callers have long had problems with the 911 system, the issue seized the attention of both police officials and the public in the summer of 1993, when an 11-year-old girl was shot to death after a Hispanic relative could not notify police of the emergency in time.

While it remains unclear exactly how long the relative had to wait before speaking to a bilingual operator, Norma Torres, the operator who finally answered the call, said all she could hear was a thumping sound on the other end of the telephone line. "The banging was the little girl's head against the wall."

It turned out that the girl's mother fled their apartment, frightened by a former lover who chased her with a gun. He grabbed the 11-year-old girl, tried to force her to say where her mother had gone, and then shot her five times.

Because of the way in which the calls are accounted for, city officials said the department's count of calls to Spanish operators — 420,000 in 1994 — is significantly lower than the exact number. Since the department does not tabulate calls transferred to bilingual operators from English-speaking operators, the figure is not accurate. Officials said those transfers often result in Spanish-speaking operators waiting more than 20 minutes for a bilingual operator, regardless of their needs.

That practice may also be a source of friction between monolingual and bilingual operators, since it is difficult to monitor how many calls the higher-paid bilingual operators actually handle. Bilingual workers receive a 5.5-percent salary bonus above the regular operator's salary of \$36,000.

The Los Angeles City Employees Chicano Association is also monitoring the situation. Jacqueline Zarete, the association's president, said an already stressful job has been made more difficult for bilingual police service representatives.

"Their work is not appreciated. They feel like second-class citizens," Zarete said. "It's very frustrating."

Appellate ruling takes some heat off indoor pot growers

It's one thing for law enforcement to turn up the heat on drug offenders, but apparently quite another for police to try and detect the heat generated by drug offenders.

A Federal appeals court in Denver, citing Fourth Amendment protections, ruled on Oct. 5 that it is unconstitutional for police and drug enforcement agents to scan homes with heat-sensing equipment to detect suspected criminal activity.

The 3-to-0 decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit came in a case in which law enforcement officers in Wyoming obtained a search warrant, and later won a conviction, after using a thermal imager to gather evidence that marijuana was being grown in a private house.

By conducting a thermal scan of the home, law enforcement officers were able to detect powerful lamps

that the defendants, Paul Cusumano and Robert William Porco, were using to grow marijuana in their basement. Prosecutors argued that since the thermal images were taken from outside the home, they were in plain view and thus the search warrant was justified.

But the appellate court believed otherwise, declaring that use of the thermal imagers constituted an invasion of privacy.

"We believe that an individual is entitled to assume that the heat signatures of domestic conduct will remain unmonitored. We therefore decline to extend the plain-view exception to encompass thermal imagery in a home," the court said.

With law enforcement technology advancing rapidly, this appellate decision could be a major setback for agencies that gather evidence by using high-tech equipment to peer inside a resi-

dence. New technology, the circuit court noted, can threaten rights guaranteed in the Fourth Amendment.

"The government's use of technology must be weighed in the Fourth Amendment balance," the court added, "not because the Constitution constrains the government to employ antiquated surveillance techniques but because the march of science over the course of this century has time and again laid bare secrets that society had (erroneously) assumed to lie safely beyond the perception of the government."

Under the plain-view exception, law enforcement officers may search a home if they witness illegal activity through a window. While a resident of a home could shield himself simply by drawing a curtain, the court ruled in this case that comparable measures should not be necessary to guard from modern law enforcement technology.

"Although the thermal radiation observed by the [thermal scanner] machine propagates through the walls of the home into the public sphere, the Constitution demands no more than the 'precautions customarily taken by those seeking privacy'."

The issue may yet wind up in the hands of the U.S. Supreme Court, since at least two other courts have recently considered the use of high-tech equipment to detect marijuana cultivation.

In May 1994, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit upheld the conviction of a St. Louis man who was arrested after police detected heat coming from his home by scanning it with a helicopter-mounted Forward Looking Infrared Device (FLIR).

In February of last year, the Washington Supreme Court threw out the conviction of Robert Alan Young after finding that police violated Young's Fourth Amendment rights by conducting a thermal scan from a sidewalk near his home in 1990.

Covering his assets

In a decision that could redefine the way police agencies handle asset forfeitures, the Utah Court of Appeals ruled on Sept. 21 that the state cannot prosecute a person for a drug offense and also confiscate a vehicle used to commit the crime.

The court held that subjecting defendants to separate criminal prosecution and car forfeiture proceedings effectively punishes them twice for the same offense, thereby violating double-jeopardy protections.

The 2-1 decision came in the case of Wallace Davis, who was stopped by a West Valley City police officer for a traffic violation on Jan. 13, 1994. After discovering Davis had outstanding warrants, the officer arrested him. His car was impounded and a quarter-gram of

cocaine was found during a search.

Davis was charged with possession of a controlled substance, and lost his car at a forfeiture hearing. He then moved to dismiss the criminal charges, claiming that any further prosecution would violate the double-jeopardy clause of both the U.S. and state constitutions.

A trial court denied the motion, but the appellate court agreed with Davis that a separate criminal trial violated the double-jeopardy clause.

Assistant Utah Attorney Todd Utzinger said while the state was disappointed with the ruling, it was pleased that the decision only addressed the forfeiture of a vehicle used to transport drugs and not the forfeiture of homes or money obtained through drug sales.

Poynter:

The last piece in radar's unsolved puzzle

By Gary Poynter

Second of two parts.

The linkage between the microwave radiation produced by traffic radar units and its adverse impact on the health of police officers who use them continues to present a confusing scientific puzzle, the latest piece of which was produced by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health this past June.

The long overdue document, titled "Occupational Exposure of Police Officers in Microwave Radiation from Traffic Radar Devices," took three years to complete. In the document, NIOSH acknowledges the extreme difficulty of determining exposure levels because "law enforcement agencies do not systematically record traffic radar use."

One particular agency, the U.S. Park Police — specifically, its San Francisco field office — has kept records in the past of when its officers use traffic radar units within park boundaries. Strangely enough, it seems one Federal agency (NIOSH) has no idea what another (the Park Police) does when it involves exposure to microwave radiation. In the absence of suitable records, it would be advisable for police departments to begin a log to record the radar uses of their officers. Someday there may be a need for such records if and when someone attempts an epidemiological study of police officers who are both traffic radar operators and cancer victims.

The NIOSH report lists the problems inherent in conducting such an epidemiological study. After a lengthy discussion, the report concludes that it would be very difficult to conduct any study on police officers who are traffic radar users when both past and current radiation exposure assessment is considered.

The document offers five recommendations:

1) Hand-held devices should be equipped with a switch requiring active contact to emit

radiation. Such a switch, referred to as a "dead-man switch," must be held down for the device to emit radiation, even though the electrical power to the device is on. Adherence to this recommendation should permit the continued use of one-piece, or hand-held units.

2) Older hand-held devices that do not have a dead-man switch should not be placed with the radiating antenna pointed toward the body, whether it is held in the hand or placed near the officer. A holster or other similar device should be used as a temporary holder for the radar unit when not in

operator exposure.

The last two paragraphs in the executive summary make a recommendation for future work:

"In conducting this feasibility assessment, several papers were identified suggesting that police are at greater risk than the general population for a number of adverse health outcomes. Excess risks have been observed for premature death, specifically from cardiovascular disease, homicide, suicide and certain cancers.

"To learn more about the risks of job-related

"It is time for chiefs to come face-to-face with the knowledge that traffic radar can be a hazard for their officers. Any attempt to ignore past, current and emerging science may result in serious departmental or personal liability."

use.

3) When using two-piece units, the antenna should be mounted so that the radar beam is not directed toward the vehicle's occupants. The preferred mounting location would be outside the vehicle altogether, although this may not be practical with older units that cannot withstand adverse weather conditions. Other options, such as mounting on the dashboard of the vehicle, are acceptable if the antenna is directed away from the operator and other vehicle occupants at all times. Mounting the antenna on the inside of a side window is not recommended.

4) Radar antennas should be tested periodically (i.e., annually or after exceptional mechanical trauma to the device) for radiation leakage or back-scatter in a direction other than that intended by the antenna beam pattern.

5) Each operator should receive training in the proper use of traffic radar before operating the device. The training should include a discussion of the health risks of exposure to microwave radiation and information on how to minimize

injury and disease for police officers, data concerning exposures and health outcomes should be collected for a large number of officers representing a variety of state and local law enforcement departments. Then, if disorders for which police officers appear to be at higher risk (e.g., testicular cancer) are identified, specific epidemiologic analysis could be completed more quickly and economically."

There is room for interpretation in the five listed recommendations from the NIOSH report. Before doing such interpreting, however, one must remember that there have been very few epidemiological studies in the United States for workers constantly exposed to microwave radiation. There have never been any studies specifically on microwave radiation for police officers. Also, the phrase "more quickly and economically," appearing in the last paragraph, speaks volumes about the possibility of a study in this country.

Let's consider the five recommendations in the NIOSH report. The first two refer to hand-

held radar units, and one response to those recommendations would be not to use such units, period. Fifty-eight officers who have reported placing the hand-held radar unit between their legs have been diagnosed as testicular cancer victims. These two recommendations indicate that the devices do indeed emit radiation. Still, knowing police officers as I do, it would be safe to think that they will continue to rest these types of radar units between their legs.

Recommendation No. 3 refers to two-piece radar units and the location of the antenna, recommending that the "preferred mounting location would be outside the vehicle altogether." Older units are noted as being non-weatherproof, and the larger radar manufacturers have been working with departments to retrofit existing units and make them weatherproof. Beyond that, while NIOSH may find mounting some antenna on the dashboard as acceptable, it is not recommended by many researchers in the field of bioelectromagnetics. Signal reflection within the vehicle is a major problem and can cause undue exposure to the officer. It was with this specific factor in mind that the state of Connecticut outlawed any form of radar antenna inside a police vehicle.

The fourth recommendation calls for annual testing. Currently, some states or individual police departments, require annual testing to certify the accuracy of the unit for speed enforcement. However, few if any departments ever conduct an annual check for radiation leaks.

Of all the recommendations, the fifth can make an immediate difference in officer exposure. However, a stumbling block already exists. The problem lies in already stated policy by organizations that represent police administrators, which proclaims complete safety from traffic radar units. For some reason, these organizations feel any negative information about traffic radar will result in loss of revenue. Yet no one (except anti-radar groups) has ever indicated that traffic radar should be scrapped. On the contrary, traffic radar is absolutely necessary to help keep the roadway safe for the motoring public.

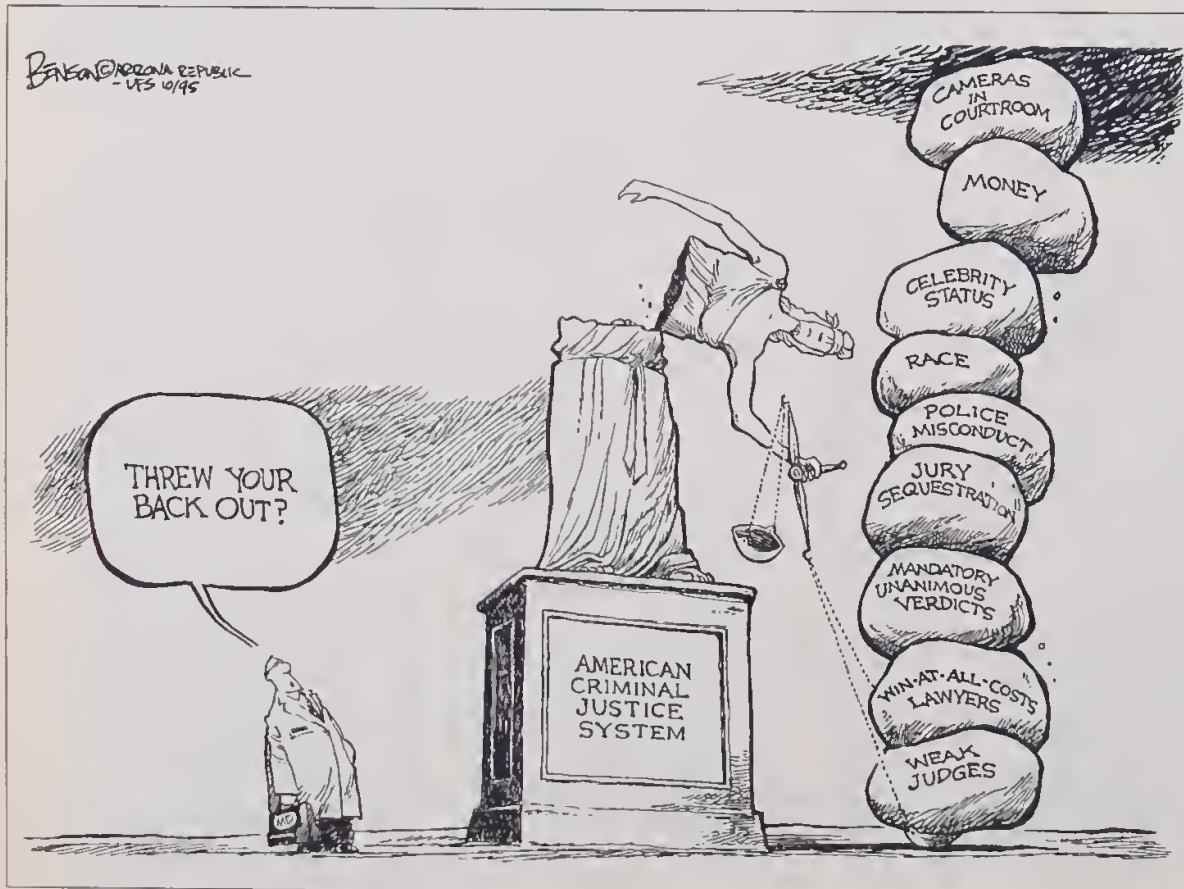
In order to begin Recommendation No. 5, someone will have to develop training programs. Most departments are not prepared to do this because most chiefs hold with policy promoted by police management organizations. It is time for chiefs to come face-to-face with the knowledge that traffic radar can be a hazard for their officers. Any attempt to ignore past, current and emerging science may result in serious departmental or personal liability. It may also result in officers forced into early retirement and unnecessary workers' compensation claims.

The Canadian Police Association, in cooperation with the Ottawa Civic Hospital's Epidemiology Department, has developed a survey that is to be sent to 30,000 of that nation's 45,000 police officers, with the cost of the study to be split between the association and the Solicitor General's office. Canadian officers, too, have had their experience with various forms of cancer. Interestingly, the forces that prevent any form of epidemiological study here in the United States have not surfaced in Canada. As yet, the electronics industry has done nothing to place roadblocks in the path of those who wish to find additional pieces to this puzzle.

In the U.S., only Senators Joseph I. Lieber-

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Anti-violence efforts that make the grade

IACP study looks at programs aimed at curbing school violence

Youth violence, especially with guns, is perhaps the hottest topic in criminal justice these days, and with good reason. Homicides committed by youths in their late teens have more than doubled in recent years. Nearly a third of all

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

murders are now the work of teen-agers.

Much of the violence occurs in schools, and so it is welcome news that the International Association of Chiefs of Police has completed an in-depth study of a number of promising programs that aim to reduce school violence. The study, which was funded by the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, is now being reviewed by that agency. After the review, a handbook summarizing the study and offering advice for starting a gun- and violence-reduction program will be released.

The IACP surveyed more than 150 local programs by mail and telephone. Fifty-four of them were judged to be viable efforts to cut violence in schools. Fifteen of the 54 were visited by IACP experts for one or two days to observe activities and interview staff and student participants.

The 15 programs varied greatly in methods, missions and resources. Their only common characteristic was the goal of reducing violence in schools. Few had ever been evaluated for effectiveness before. Most involved partnerships of schools with law enforcement or other governmental agencies, and often with churches or civic organizations.

As an example of the variety of programs studied by the IACP, one called Enough Is Enough, in Montgomery County, Md., aims to create "zero tolerance" among school children for guns in schools. In pursuit of that goal, this organization

of volunteers has run gun turn-in campaigns that have taken 600 firearms off the streets since 1991. Schools in Dade County (Miami), Fla., have a curriculum called STAR (Straight Talk About Risks), which is designed to reduce the potential for kids to be injured or killed by gunfire.

In Prince George's County, Md., the Shock Mentor Program shows students who are at risk of violent behavior what the consequences might be. The program takes small groups of students to visit the shock trauma center and emergency room of a local hospital to let them see the desperate efforts of hospital personnel to deal with the results of violent acts. They are accompanied by members of Concerned Black Men, a mentoring group of businessmen and professionals from Washington, who can show black students by their example that they can have a future outside of crime and violence.

Just up the road in Baltimore County, Md., police officers take the message of gun safety and violence reduction into the classrooms of 119 elementary schools, 29 middle schools and 23 high schools. Six officers and a supervising sergeant do the job, visiting classrooms for third, seventh and ninth grades. The Baltimore County Police Department began its Handgun Violence Reduction Program six years ago. Teaching is done by videotapes, skits and role-playing, and student response is enthusiastic, according to the IACP study. "At least in the case of the ninth grade, the impact goes beyond the classroom," the report states. "The regular ninth-grade teacher follows up with a challenge to each student to get involved with an issue related to the material: for example, an anti-drug campaign, community service, helping the homeless, feeding street people, joining a SADD chapter, or lobbying for legislation for tighter gun control laws. Following cognitive knowledge with a call for action appears to be a powerful method of reinforcement."

The IACP has a number of interesting findings, including:

¶ Students say they bring guns to school "for a variety of

reasons, including fear of assault (self-protection), fear of safety to and from school, and a desire to impress peers. Power, status, and being cool also were named as reasons to carry a gun to school."

¶ Programs to reduce violence and the prevalence of guns are "desperately needed in many jurisdictions across the U.S. Students, teachers, police officers and other involved individuals in all programs visited were unanimous in their concern for reducing school violence."

¶ Successful programs were started by three groups — schools, police and community leaders — and their success depended on collaboration by all three groups.

¶ In many cases, funding is not a factor in success because the programs are based on volunteers and used donated space and equipment for activities. However, some programs said they were grossly limited by lack of sufficient resources.

¶ Reducing the number and use of guns in schools "can only be resolved through a change in the philosophical approach of students and teachers (zero gun tolerance) vs. any simplistic or stop-gap measure. In many schools there is clearly a peer code of silence where law-abiding students are fearful of taking any action against law-breaking students, particularly those students carrying firearms."

The IACP study is a signal contribution to the growing literature on the problem of youth violence. It should prove a helpful tool for police executives who want to know what works and how to replicate it.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

Letters

Holding their heads up

To the editor:

I read with interest your Sept. 30 article on Data Vision's Heads Up Display (HUD) units in police vehicles. The Gastonia Police Department is installing the HUD in every patrol vehicle in the fleet. The Gastonia City Council appropriated funds for the units in the city budget. The HUD is interfaced with the mobile data terminals, in-car videos, and the two vehicles with night-vision units. All units are operating as expected.

During the weekend of Oct. 7, a rape was reported in our city. The patrol sergeant with the night vision equipment located the suspect and directed patrol officers to the capture. The image was displayed on the HUD screen. The system worked to perfection.

After reading Stephen Donohue's article, I am convinced even more that Gastonia is leading the way in providing technological advantages for police officers. It was disappointing that Gastonia was not mentioned by Delco Electronics since we purchased 98 of the units, about half of which are installed.

The Gastonia Police Department would be glad to share the success of this program with any department. Please contact our Public Safety Systems Administrator, Todd Carpenter, at (704) 866-6947.

DANNY R. COCHRAN
Administrative Services Captain
Gastonia, N.C., Police Department

Justice denied

To the editor:

The court is an institution which has been the guardian of our democracy. For the most part, it has a proud history of service in the pursuit of justice. It has been in the fore of defending individual rights and providing equal protection and due process. It affords all who participate an opportunity for conflict resolution free of violence.

For these reasons, and with a desire to maintain confidence in the criminal justice system, it is distressing to note the public's reaction to a

number of highly publicized courtroom proceedings. Comments such as, "It's a circus," "What's going on here?" and "Doesn't anybody tell the truth in there?" have become commonplace. More troubling yet is the fact that these sentiments are frequently expressed when speaking of trials which occupy a low profile and where little or no public interest exists.

Two reasons serve to undermine the credibility of the courts. The first has to do with information. The courts remain the least understood of our institutions in a government of divided powers. Not coincidentally, the courts also do the least to inform the public of their operations, procedures and activities.

The second reason is more complex, yet of vital interest, and that is the court's allowance of the subversion of legal truth by the defense. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Byron White once wrote in describing the duties of a defense attorney: "If he can confuse a witness, even a truthful one, or make him appear at a disadvantage, unsure or indecisive, that will be his normal course. Our interest in not convicting the innocent permits counsel to put the state to its proof, to put the state's case in the worst possible light, regardless of what he thinks or knows to be the truth. We countenance or require conduct which in many instances has little if any relation to search for truth."

My initial reaction after reading this was disappointment in a judicial system which advocates skulduggery as a means to seek the truth. I have difficulty believing that truth can be the product of manipulation, intentional confusion and deception. Moreover, in trials of notoriety where the public's focus is riveted through the media, such defense tactics confound the public's trust in law enforcement, the prosecution, and eventually the entire criminal justice system.

In the past, reliance upon the defense attorney to exercise restraint and moderation has been the best method to preserve the dignity and respectability of the court process. Today, however, this appears to be a path least taken by those in the defense counsel associations of America. The irony is that unrestrained defense tactics, which are allegedly used to protect the innocent and

thus ensure public faith in the judicial process, undermine the very credibility of the criminal justice system. As a result, more and more of the public, and many in law enforcement, view a court trial as an adversarial forum where a conclusion will be reached, but one either disconnected from the truth or only accidentally in union.

I fully understand that, given the nature of advocacy as it has been allowed to develop, it will be extremely difficult to devise enforceable rules to alter these types of defense tactics, but the court must begin a process of self-examination and change. Proof of my concern lies in the fact that civic-minded witnesses frequently leave the courtroom soured on future participation. Victims and their families often speak of a second victimization, this one perpetrated within the courtroom. And law enforcement personnel, increasingly skeptical, are ever mindful of the dominance of the adversarial contest, as opposed to what should be an emphasis on seeking the truth.

If the criminal justice system is to fulfill its constitutional responsibilities in an increasingly diverse environment, then the courts must re-evaluate those practices and procedures which have become self-destructive to the entire system. If this is not done, the criminal justice system will no longer be able to provide a product which is perceived by the public as justice.

BILL MCCARTHY
Assistant Chief/Commanding Officer
Criminal Investigation Division
Des Moines Police Department
Des Moines, Iowa

Who's lying now?

To the editor:

Your Oct. 15, 1995, issue contained a letter from one John H. Lyons of South Carolina. Anyone has a right to slant his prose, but Mr. Lyons founded his anti-government slant on outright lies.

To be succinct, the Waco warrant was not "a lie" — the facts set forth by ATF represented the fruits of a comprehensive and highly profes-

sional investigation. This fact, obvious to anyone who reads the ATF agent's affidavit, is supported by the court's on-the-record opinion.

Mr. Lyons alluded to the "alleged mass arsenal" possessed by Koresh and the Branch Davidians. Alleged arsenal? Aside from ATF's pre-raid evidence, the recognizable remains of illegal machine guns and other guns were found after the fire in the ruins of "Rancho Apocalypse" (the name given the compound by Koresh before the raid).

When any of us catches a man lying to us the first time we meet him, we tend to disbelieve everything he says thereafter. When a man bases his propaganda on lies, it's logical to assume that he can't support his agenda with truth.

JAMES MOORE
Brunswick, Maine

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Wash. community-notification law helps nab sex recidivists

Washington's five-year-old community notification law, which was the first statute in the nation to allow local police agencies to inform communities when paroled sex offenders move into the neighborhoods, has helped authorities to apprehend recidivists, according to a study released last month.

That's the good news.

The bad news, according to the study issued by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy, was that the law did little to prevent sex offenders was committing new crimes on parole.

However, researchers found that sex offenders publicly identified under the law were free for a median time of 25.1 months before they committed new crimes. A comparison group of offenders who were not subject to the law were free for a median time of 61.7 months before they committed new sex crimes.

Under the statute, which became law in March 1990, law enforcement authorities can decide whether a sex offender nearing release from prison will pose a risk to the community in which he intends to reside. Offenders are classified according to whether they are likely to pose a low, medium or high risk to residents.

The study looked at records on 139 offenders, including 14 juveniles, who were rated Level III (high) risks by authorities and released between March 1, 1990, and Dec. 31, 1993. Communities are most often apprised of an inmate's release through press releases issued by law enforcement agencies.

Most of the parolees — who were compared with a group of 90 sex offenders released from prisons prior to the law — had two or more prior convictions for sex crimes that "usually involved the molestation or rape of female children who were known to the offender." Most of them, including the juvenile offenders, also had prior convictions for non-sexual offenses, the report said.

The report found that 79 percent of the juveniles were arrested for new crimes of any kind, including sex offenses, and 43 percent were arrested on new sex-offender charges, most involving child victims. "Thus, it appears that a high proportion of the juveniles who were subjects of Level III community notification continued to sexually offend against children," the report stated.

Among adult offenders, 42 percent were arrested for new offenses of any kind, while 14 percent were arrested for new sex offenses.

The study found that most of the new offense arrests took place in the same jurisdictions where notifications about the offender's release were made. When the offense behavior of Level-III adult sex offenders during a follow-up period was compared to a group of similar sex offenders who were not subjects of notification, the study found:

¶ At the conclusion of 54 months "at risk" in the community, 57 percent of the notification group and 47 percent of the comparison group were expected to be arrested for committing some kind of criminal act. Researchers said the difference was not statistically significant.

¶ At the end of the 54-month "at risk" period, the notification group had a slightly lower estimated rate of sex-offense recidivism, set at 19 percent, compared to 22 percent in the

comparison group. Again, researchers contended the difference was not statistically significant.

¶ While the study found no significant levels in the rate of general recidivism, the timing of re-offenses was different for the notification and comparison groups. Offenders who were subjects of community notification were arrested for new crimes "much more quickly" than those released from prison without community notification.

The study concluded that law enforcement officials "were judicious" in their use of Level III notification. "Unfortunately, the findings suggest that community notification had little effect on recidivism as measured by new arrests for sex offenses or other types of criminal behavior," it said.

While the statute "may have had an impact on the timing of new arrests," the report stated, the finding "is difficult to interpret without a qualitative examination of changes in law enforcement and community behavior as a result of the community notification law."

Such a study, the researchers suggested, "might ask if sex offenders who are subjects of Level III notifications are watched more closely after the law, and whether this increased attention results in earlier detection of criminal behavior." A "more definitive assessment" of the statute must await more subjects, particularly juveniles, with a longer follow-up period, the study added.

Future is iffy for sex-predator law

Washington state's tough sexual-predator law may be headed back to the drawing board, after a Federal judge declared the law unconstitutional because it violates due-process rights and protections against double jeopardy.

In a decision handed down Aug. 26, U.S. District Judge John Coughenour held that the Sexually Violent Predator Act, which provides civil commitments for sex offenders whose "mental abnormalities or personality disorders" make them likely to reoffend, violates due process because it allows people who are not mentally ill to be held indefinitely.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a person must be both mentally ill and dangerous to be detained by the government, aside from a prison sentence, Coughenour noted.

The law, enacted in 1990, was challenged by Andre Brigham Young, a rapist who was ordered held at the Special Commitment Center in Monroe in March 1991 after he had served his sentence. Young's criminal record included six felony rapes.

Coughenour said the law was invalid in Young's case because it was enacted after he had committed the crime for which he last served time.

The law is based on "an unacceptable tautology: a sexually violent predator suffers from a mental condition that predisposes him or her to commit acts of sexual violence," the judge wrote. Since the

law allows for the indefinite civil confinement of persons who are not mentally ill, it violates the due process clause of the U.S. Constitution, he concluded.

In determining that the law violated constitutional protections against double jeopardy, Coughenour said the Washington's law "entails a complete loss of freedom for an indefinite period of time." Although the state claims the statute is intended only to provide treatment for sex offenders, "the state evinces a keen interest in punishment," he said.

Greg Canova, a senior assistant attorney general, told LEN that state lawyers were in the process of appealing the ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Young, meanwhile, remains in custody. In what Canova called "a major victory" for the Attorney General's office, Coughenour refused to release Young and 20 other sex offenders pending the state's appeal.

Canova said that if the Ninth Circuit upholds Coughenour's ruling, the state will appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. If Coughenour's ruling prevails there, the state may "go back to the drawing board and draft a statute that meets the court's constitutional concerns." Among the options, he said, are increased prison terms for first offenders or a "two strikes and you're out" statute with mandatory life sentences.

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Homicide squads get their man even when the trail goes cold

Continued from Page 1

1974 stabbing death of Jose Reyes. He was arrested one day while strolling down the street, but prosecutors decided not to try the case because the passage of two decades had weakened the evidence they had.

While the number of arrests so far might seem insignificant compared to the estimated 100 murders that remain

unsolved each year in South-Central Los Angeles alone, Charlie J. Parsons, special agent in charge of the FBI's Los Angeles field office, said the task force's effort so far are "remarkable."

"We are very pleased with the results when you consider these are some of the toughest cases that have been sitting on the shelf for lack of manpower," he said.

COMIT's efforts are also giving new hope to grieving survivors of victims. "It's not just the 33 murder victims," said Parsons. "It's their wives, their children and their family members. . . . It's hard to capture the hope that it gives the victims' families."

"Cold-case" squads are becoming a prominent feature on the urban law enforcement landscape. The Associated Press reported recently that such squads are in Boston; Dallas; Miami; Jacksonville, Fla., and Columbus, Ohio. Sources told The AP that the squads put killers on notice that efforts to catch them will not fade with time.

"People need to understand now if you kill somebody and get away with it 15 years, you'll still have to look over your shoulder because we still may be coming to get you. It's not over," said Sgt. Jerry King, one of three detectives who make up the Dallas Police Department's cold-case squad.

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The incomplete puzzle of radar's health hazards

Continued from Page 1

man and Christopher Dodd have agreed to help police officers by asking NIOSH to do a study. The desire on the part of NIOSH to do the study is there; what is lacking is the necessary funding. Without a definitive study, stronger recommendations will never be made. In short, then, the safety of police officers as it relates to traffic radar and cancer equates to just a few dollars. One estimate for an epidemiological study is \$3 million. If the electronics industry is so confident that there is absolutely no hazard associated with traffic radar, then why not offer a no-strings grant to study the association of biological hazard and microwaves?

In the past 6-1/2 years, more and more pieces of the puzzle have been

falling into place. Claims of potential health hazards from exposure to low-power microwaves are being proven in the laboratory. In addition, some labs have taken measures to reduce exposure to microwaves because researchers in those labs have recognized nonthermal effects. Most important, there are 227 officers who have come forward and offered their stories to be interwoven with the rest of the known pieces. What is left to do? What is the missing piece? The missing piece, the last unknown, is an epidemiological study. NIOSH is willing to conduct the study, but there is no money for it. Again, what is needed is a funding source with the courage to provide a research grant and, in so doing, provide the final piece to this puzzle.

Ohio chiefs certify professionalism in pilot study program

Continued from Page 1

Robinette added, particularly in the atmosphere of mistrust currently surrounding policing. "What's happening is that people are losing trust and confidence in not only the police, but in a lot of governmental activities and institutions," he said. "Police are the most visible element of governmental authority; they're usually the ones who get the headlines when they screw up."

Candidates participating in the program say that by no means is CLEE a piece of cake, or an easy way to obtain another plaque for the office wall. "It's been a real buster so far, with a lot of independent reading. It's sort of like taking on master's degree work when you've got a full-time job," said Warren County sheriff's Capt. Bob Otto, a 20-year veteran assigned to the agency's administrative services section. "But I'm thrilled to be taking the course because I'm the only deputy in the state of Ohio in the group."

"So far, it's extremely challenging and tough," said Police Chief Gary Mink, who has headed the 23-officer Cortland Police Department since 1983. "The biggest challenge to me is trying to manage the time because it's very comprehensive."

Candidates are tested at the end of each module. Those who successfully complete all eight modules will be awarded certificates designating them as Certified Law Enforcement Executives. Candidates who are unable to complete particular modules are given the chance to re-enroll in the next CLEE group to finish the incomplete module. They do not have to be retested on the modules they had already completed.

The pilot group includes 23 police chiefs, two lieutenants and three captains, who were chosen from among 60 applicants on the basis of a "career-index assessment" that gauged their

professional and related experience, as well as their formal and continuing education histories.

Candidates attended an orientation session in Columbus on Sept. 1, during which they signed a canon of ethics put together by the development committee. They returned to Columbus on Oct. 26-27 to attend the first in-residence study sessions, which covered the ethics and change management modules. The test for the last module — resource allocation and utilization — is scheduled for Sept. 27, 1996. Candidates will be certified for a period of three years shortly thereafter.

At that time, Darrow said, the certified executives will be asked to evaluate the program and offer suggestions for improvement. "We're learning as we go, finding out what things we can do to improve the process the next time we go through it," the program director noted.

Early comments made by some of the participants suggest that the program should receive extremely high marks. Mink credited the program with establishing criteria for effective upper-level police managers — something he says has rarely been attempted before, at least not in Ohio.

"I think it will catch on like wildfire," he told LEN. "As time goes on, I think any municipality looking for an upper-level manager — police chief or commander — will hold [the certificate] in the highest regard. I think it will be [perceived as] equivalent to a master's degree."

Darrow said the development committee is still working on recertification requirements, but they probably will include the submission of an updated career-index assessment of activities and achievements to show that certified executives have "tried to stay professionally competent. We will have some minimum requirements but we haven't finalized them yet."

BaltCo police win back pay for furlough

Continued from Page 1

tractual provision. Over a five-month period, Caslin said, officers of all ranks were furloughed for one day each month.

The union immediately filed a grievance challenging the furloughs and in June 1994, the FOP and the county met with an arbitrator to settle the disagreement. The arbitrator found that the county had breached the collective bargaining agreement, and ordered the compensation of all officers covered by the agreement for loss of wages and benefits resulting from the furlough.

The county then appealed the order to the circuit court, arguing successfully that "despite the agreement's express language prohibiting furloughs, the arbitrator exceeded his authority by ruling on this matter," according to the appellate court's decision.

The FOP, by now frustrated that the circuit court did not recognize the bargaining agreement's anti-furlough provision, took its case to the state's highest court. In ruling for the FOP, the Court of Appeals said that the county "was bound by the contract

which it had made with the union prohibiting the furlough of police officers during fiscal year 1992."

Ironically, the furloughs could have been avoided. Court papers indicate that the "county conceded at oral argument in this case that the furlough of police officers was not necessary to meet the revenue shortfall, and that other measures could be taken."

Caslin said the FOP is continuing to negotiate with the county in hopes of adding at least 4-percent interest to the \$1.2 million in back pay. He said he expects those furloughed to receive their shares by the end of the year.

Before 1992, Caslin told LEN, the FOP and the county never had problems settling a contract through collective bargaining. Negotiations the following two years were difficult, he said, but are now back to normal.

"Negotiations are back on a smoother road," he said. "They were very rocky during those three years."

County Attorney Virginia Barnhart could not be reached for comment on the appellate court decision.

Upcoming Events

NOVEMBER

27-29. Drug-Trak IV Training Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$395.

27-29. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates New York. \$520

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27-Dec. 1. Developing Law Enforcement Managers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$450

27-Dec. 1. Tactical Skills in K-9 Operations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

27-Dec. 1. Managing Criminal Investigations & Investigators. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

27-Dec. 1. Crime Scene Photography/Video. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

27-Dec. 15. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management Wellesley, Mass.

28-30. Street Survival '95. Presented by Calibre Press Daytona Beach, Fla. \$179/\$155/\$105.

29-30. Domestic Violence/Child Abuse.

Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training Dorchester, Mass. \$175

29-Dec. 1. High-Risk Incident Management. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute Evanston, Ill. \$450

29-Dec. 1. Problem-Oriented Policing. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$450

29-Dec. 1. Financial Investigation Methods. Presented by the Investigation Training Institute Washington, D.C. \$595.

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

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Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611 (703) 955-1128.

Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training, LLC, P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035 (203) 653-0788

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904) 646-2722.

Investigation Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

Investigative Training Institute, 621 Ridgely Ave., Suite 100, Annapolis, MD 21401 (800) 828-0317.

Justice Planning & Management Associates, P.O. Box 5260, Augusta, ME 04332. (207) 582-3269.

Modern Warrior Inc., 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383.

National Criminal Justice Training & Assessment Institute, Raleigh, NC. (919) 787-4757 Fax: (919) 787-9236.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 237-4724.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (800) 323-4011

Pennsylvania State University, Attn Carolyn Andersen, 225 Penn State Scenic, University Park, PA 16802-7002. (814) 863-5140. Fax: (814) 863-5190.

Performance Dimensions Inc., P.O. Box 502, Powers Lake, WI 53159-0502 (414) 279-3850. Fax: (414) 279-5758

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Rollins College, Public Safety Institute 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828

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Go to the head of the class:

A handful of Ohio police officials are the first members of what is being touted as the nation's first certification program for law enforcement executives. Sit tight — school won't let out for 13 months. **Page 1.**

When the trail goes cold:

Old, unsolved homicides are getting a second look — with a promising degree of success — in Los Angeles and other cities. **Page 1.**

Last piece in a tough puzzle:

The ongoing questions surrounding traffic radar's health hazards won't be answered until a sweeping study is done — and that takes money. **Page 8.**

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